a neutralization treaty or other pacific means for protection against aggression, and on such military forces as their resources will permit them to maintain.

THE UNITED STATES ARMY[2]

In the early insurrectionary days the United States Army was forced to keep large bodies of men in the Philippines. After the control of the military ceased, no such necessity existed. In recent years the number of American troops in the Islands has been less than five thousand. In addition, there have been six thousand five hundred Filipino Scouts who form a part of the United States Army and the expense of whose maintenance is borne by the Federal Government. These troops, American and Filipino, constitute the Philippine Department which is commanded by a Major General. The soldiers are quartered in seven military garrisons, Fort Santiago and *Cuartel de Espana* in Manila, Fort William McKinley near Manila, Fort Nichols, the air base also near Manila, Fort Mills on the Island of Corregidor, Fort Stotsenberg midway between Manila and Baguio, Camp John Hay in Baguio, and Pettit Barracks in Zamboanga.

The Thirty-First Infantry is claimed as Manila's own because of having come into existence in the Philippine Department and because of having been stationed mostly in the Philippines—never in the homeland. The regiment saw service in Siberia during the World War. Again in 1932 during the flare-up between the Japanese and the Chinese in the Shanghai area, the regiment was transferred to Shanghai to provide protection for American lives and property.

The Filipino Scouts have been well trained by their Amer-

[2] **It was intended to have this section read by the Chief of Staff, Philippine Department, but he stated that such action was prohibited under Army Regulations. However, a retired Army officer of high rank kindly performed that service. See Charles B. Elliott, *The Philippines to the End of the Commission Government* (1917), Ch. vin.**